

The Daily Union Vedette.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 16th, 1864

A CUSTOM MORE HONORED IN THE BREACH THAN IN THE OBSERVANCE.

There are some of the institutions of Mormonism which excite our uneasiness and admiration, albeit like many others of the ungodly world outside, we are unable fully to appreciate all their inherent virtues. For instance, it must be eminently conducive to placidity of mind and equanimity of temper to have somebody else do one's thinking for him—to have some heavenly impressed being consider and dictate what we shall sell our wheat and barley for—to tell us whether we shall let our produce lie in God's pot rather than sell to "Uncle Abraham's minions" or the ungodly Gentiles—or through apostles, bishops and teachers distract us just how many potatoes we shall cook for dinner. Then again it must be a state of supreme felicity tending to a delightfully indifferent lassitude (no pun, we vow) to be from time to time informed that our temporal happiness and eternal salvation require us to indulge in connubial joy of another wife.

Still like many another poor mortal, there are times when we are entirely too obtuse exactly to "see it" in that light.

But we intended to say a word about another "institution" which seems to be in vogue here. Every now and then, once or twice a year, we hear of what are termed "drives" in the various parts of the Territory. At these times energetic and fleet vaqueros ride over the country and collect all the horses and cattle which roam the hills and valleys in the vicinity of the "drive." The farmers and others interested, assemble at the appointed rendezvous and select out their stock for branding or other disposition. Now, thus far, even our obtuse intellect can see some good in all this. But, when we are credibly informed that all the unclaimed (branded or not) stock is at once taken possession of by the "Trustee in Trust," marked with the Church brand and driven to other parts of the Territory, to enure to the benefit of the said Church, it does strike us that the institution, yclept "drive" is liable to very great abuse and individual wrong. For instance, if a chap happens in some of the abstruse rites of the Church while ascending from the lower to the higher flights of the mysteries of the Temple—if, at such a time a Saint should break his leg, or albeit his neck, and be unable to attend the "drive," away goes his live stock, "his cattle, his horse and his ass." Or, if again, in Scriptural language, one has "married a wife" (a not unlikely event in this land of many mothers-in-law) "and cannot come," the Church forsooth, gobbles up his ox or his pony, and he has little recourse.

Now we have heard a good many complaints about the way in which these "drives" are conducted, and thought we sympathized with the poor folks who were thus bereft by this peculiar tithing arrangement of their property, but not until the thing comes home to us, do we fully feel the whole beauty of the thing. So long as the Saints themselves allow their cattle to be thus impounded for the benefit of the Church, it is to us very much like the tithing business, none of our particular concern, but when our own stock is thus bodily carried off and branded with the Church mark, under authority of a custom, whose heavenly character we do not fully appreciate, we think it is time most mildly but persistently to suggest, that this thing won't do. We are informed that at one of these recent drives two fine horses belonging to *General* *Camp* *Douglas*, and duly branded with their private marks, were thus gobblled up, the Church brand stuck on to them, and report says, buried off

to Fillmore with other alleged Church property, similarly obtained, we suppose. We remember hearing Billy Birch, the famous California Minstrel, once complaining (on the stage) that he had been arrested, tried, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary, "just for walking off with a little piece of rope," and subsequently adding, as a matter of very little importance, "that there was a mouse attached to the other end." A corporation (which the Church claims to be) has been defined to be "a thing without a body to be kicked, or a soul to be damned," but, we opine, there is enough personality about some of its chief men or lowly stewards, to be prevented from taking other people's property, even though they claim to do it by virtue of a custom of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints on earth, or by order of a council of most holy men.

AN AUSPICIOUS OMEN.—Over in Nevada they see signs and portents in the heavens. A correspondent of the *Virginia Union*, writing from *Como*, describing a salute fired in honor of the Union victory, says:

Almost at the same moment our attention was called to a strange but gloriously beautiful phenomenon in the southern heavens. Hovering immediately over the summit of Mount Lincoln, was a wavy wreath of silvery clouds, in the most perfect form of a large spread American eagle, its feet resting on the middle peak, its wings outspread in the act of rising, its neck and head turned as in the act of soaring upward, with a bright galaxy of stars around it, the deep blue vault of the heavens for a background, and not another cloud in sight. It was the most beautiful, inspiring sight we ever beheld. With a feeling of awe, and our hearts swelling with patriotism and joy, we could but hail it as an omen—a Divine herald sent by the Almighty—the precursor of a glorious victory throughout our land of right, justice, humanity and freedom over oppression, wrong and secession. For some moments it hung suspended in the heavens, then gradually dissolving, disappeared. It was witnessed by many, who all agreed that they never beheld a semblance more perfect, or a more truly sublime spectacle.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The plan of recruiting this regiment, says the *Independent*, will be, wherever practicable, to have one county fill a company without calling upon volunteers from any other county. The Assistant Provost Marshal General will keep correct lists of recruits and give proper credit to each county or district, so that in case a draft is required they may not be called on for more than their quota of men. Volunteers receive the following bounties: from the State for raw recruits, \$160 in gold; to veterans who have served in the army of the United States six months, \$300. This is in addition to the bonny paid by Congress, and in addition to \$5 per month paid to each California Volunteer by the State.—Ex.

COL. A. C. Borbac, of the Mexican Army, who was taken prisoner by the French at Pueblo and carried to Paris, where he was for some time kept in confinement, having been exchanged has arrived in San Francisco. It is his intention, says the *Flag*, to proceed at once to Mazatlan to rejoin the Liberal army.

[COMMUNICATED.] THE LAWS OF UTAH.

No. 2.

The Act incorporating "the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," passed February 8th, 1851, under authority of the Provisional Government, and re-enacted by the Territorial Legislature January 9th, 1855, remained a law of the land until July 1st, 1862, when Congress declared it null and void. It is remarkable here that it is only in the third section of this Act that the subject of marriage is alluded to, or in any manner approached in the published statutes of the Territory—save where the Legislature provides for divorces, which Act simply implies that the parties seeking a divorce may have been married somewhere. Section 21, Title 2, of an act in relation to crimes and punishments, contains a proviso that in case a man marries a woman he has seduced, before judgment upon an indictment is rendered, it will constitute a bar against any further proceeding for the offense. Other than is already stated, there is no law regulating marriage upon the statute book.

Congress expressly provides in the Act annulling this Territorial law that nothing therein shall be construed as applying to religious belief—but that every one shall be permitted "to worship God according to the dictates of conscience." The Act also provides that no Church in any Territory shall be allowed to acquire real estate to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

For a period of eleven years Congress by its silence permitted this law to stand before the country as approved by the Government. The people of Utah were thus led to regard it as right and as one of their rights—hence when Congress did interfere how easy was the task of Church leaders to impress upon the minds of their followers the idea that their right was infringed upon by the Government, and greater force could be given to the arguments by reading that paragraph in the Organic Act which required all laws passed by the Territorial Legislature and approved by the Governor, to be forwarded *immediately* to Washington for approval or rejection by Congress, and that for a period of seven years after the Territorial Legislature had re-affirmed this Act of the Provisional government—in fact for a period of nearly eleven years, for the first resolution of the Territorial Assembly bearing date October 4th, 1851, legalizes the Act of the Provisional government—Congress had convened year after year with a knowledge of this law and gave no attention to it. As a result the Church became immensely rich, and has, apparently, a greater influence with the people than all the laws Congress can enact.

It may appear to those not residents of the Territory, a waste of ink and paper to discuss the merits of a Territorial law which Congress has declared null and void. In any other Territory such would readily be the case, for the people would abandon a law which the Government declared null and void; but in Utah a different spirit of loyalty exists. The Church leaders operate as heretofore, under the provisions of the amended act, and leading men, from Brigham down to the most obscure Bishop, laugh to scorn the action of Congress, and teach to the people from the Bowery and Tabernacle stands the same sentiment.

The first section of this Act refers to the incorporation of the Church—the name by which it shall be known, and confers upon it the right to establish order and regulate worship and hold and occupy real and personal estate *without* credit to each county or district.

The main point of the second section is the granting to the Church the right, at a general or special conference, to elect one "Trustee in Trust," and not to exceed twelve assistant trustees, who shall have the sole control of the property of said Church—disposing of it at pleasure. These trustees are authorized to receive property, real and personal, by gift, donation, bequest, or in any manner "not incompatible with the principles of righteousness or the rules of justice." This last paragraph is intended to legalize the tithing system in practice in the Mormon Church, which requires one-tenth of the Mormon's yearly gain to be paid into the Church treasury.

The sixth section of the act which is properly noticed in this connection, makes the election of the twelve assistant trustees a consummate farce, for it provides "that no assistant trustee or trustee shall transact business in relation to buying, selling, or otherwise disposing of Church property without the consent or approval of the 'Trustee in Trust' of the Church."

This is intended to cover another principle of Mormonism, that the head of the Church has absolute and complete con-

trol, and the writer is of the opinion that if any other than the head of the Church were elected "Trustee in Trust," Mormon would be rent in twain. Brigham, as head of the Church, has ever been the Trustee in Trust under authority of this Act. He now holds that position by reason of this Act. The law makers have thus far refused to abandon it, notwithstanding the annulling action of Congress.

The third section claims, among other rights, that of "solemnizing marriage compatible with the revelations of Jesus Christ." It is necessary to understand what the Church considers the revelations of Jesus Christ and how these revelations are obtained, in order to understand the full force of this paragraph. Briefly then, the Church claims to have received from God, through the Presidency, a revelation concerning "celestial marriage." Brigham claims that this revelation came from Smith, the first Prophet, and he (Brigham) published it to the world in 1852—nine years after Smith claims to have received it. This revelation concerning celestial marriage is, in plain words, a document authorizing polygamy, and permitting a man to keep as many women as he chooses to support. The Mormons accept the statement made that Brigham received the revelation from Joseph, and that the latter received it direct from God—hence it is regarded as the revelation of Christ, and the civil law under discussion, recognizes the right of the Church to solemnize marriage in accordance therewith—or, in other words, the Territorial law, prior to the annulling action of Congress, recognized, legalized and protected the institution of polygamy. The section further declares that "this principle supports virtue (?) and increases morality (?) and is not incompatible with, or repugnant to, the Constitution of the United States, and is founded in the revelations of the Lord." The fourth and fifth sections of the Act are unimportant.

Notwithstanding the disapproval of Congress, this Act, so far as the Mormon people are concerned, is in full force. They are taught to regard the authority of the Church as superior to all other, and that all "counsels" given them by Church authority, are revelations from God. Brigham and all his leading followers spin upon the action of Congress and openly defy the Government by taking women into their households whenever they so choose and marrying them under the provisions of this Act. So open was their contempt for the National law, that Governor Hardinge said, in his Message of 1862-3, "I am aware that there is a prevailing opinion here that said Act (of Congress) is unconstitutional, and therefore it is recommended by those high in authority, that no regard whatever should be paid to the same; and still more to be regretted, if I am rightly informed, in some instances it has been recommended that it be openly disregarded and defied, merely to defy the same."

In the spring of 1863 Brigham was arrested by the United States Marshal, on a warrant charging him with a violation of the anti-polygamy Act of Congress. He gave \$2,000 bonds for his appearance before the United States Court. The Grand Jury when convened had the case, together with the law upon the subject, laid before it by the Court, but utterly failed to take any notice of it. This Grand Jury was composed exclusively of Mormon Church leaders, and of the number the writer observed the names of two of the "twelve apostles" and the (then) editor of the *Deseret News*. Violation of the Act of Congress was proved in Chambers before Judge Drake in May 1863; and violations of the law are now as common as apples in the apple season and known to every man and woman in the Territory, and yet the same men who thus defy the law of Congress whine about the "Elder Born" not being admitted to the privileges of a State government.

There are now at Camp Union, Sacramento, nearly 500 troops, most of them belonging to the Second Regiment of California Volunteers. Col. Edward McGarry is in command at this post. The Vernon House, in Sacramento, is occupied by a strong detachment of the Provost Guard.—Ex.

Placer diggings, of great richness, are said to have been discovered recently in Dayton, Nevada. The miners working at the mouth of Gold Cañon are said to be making excellent wages.

FRESH ARRIVALS. NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT—

SIEGEL & CO.'S CLOTHING HALL,

Cor. Main and 1st South Temple St.
Great Salt Lake City.

We have on hand the most complete assort-
ment of

FALL AND WINTER
Ready Made Clothing

AND

BENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

ever brought into this Territory, consisting of
every variety of

OVER-COATS (with and without Caps),
DRESS COATS OF ALL STYLES,

PANTS,

VESTS,

SHIRTS,

HATS,

CAPS,

BOOTS,

SHOES,
BLANKETS, ETC.

together with a splendid assortment of notions of all kinds, which we will sell at prices that will

VEDETTE G. & S. M. COMPANY.

WEST MOUNTAIN MINING DIST., U. T.

September 18th, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the second day of September 1864: so much of the stock standing in the names of the following shareholders, as will be necessary to pay all delinquent assessments levied thereon; together with the expenses of advertising and sale, unless previously paid. Will be sold at Auction at the Secretary's office in Salt Lake City on Monday the Third day of October next, at two o'clock p. m.

NAMES.	SHARES.	AMT.
C B Waite	175	\$000 00
Dan'l McLean	200	110 00
N B Eldred	200	110 00
W H John	200	110 00
Mr D McLean	200	110 00
A L Bailey	200	110 00
Mrs C B Ogilvie	200	110 00
Mrs C B Waite	200	110 00
— Titus	25	12 50
— W Williamson	25	12 50
Albert Sinclair	200	110 00
Arthur Heitz	175	70 00
Josiah Hosmer	100	50 00
Dan'l Sullivan	150	60 00
— Appleby	25	10 00
Francis Honeyman	50	20 00
Adam Craft	150	50 00
Amy Frances	25	5 00
Absalom Harlick	25	5 00
J C Ferguson	100	30 00
Wm Spinner	50	10 00
O C Harscomb	25	5 00

The above sale is postponed to Nov. 19th next.

The above sale is postponed to December 22nd next.

NOTICE.

Jordan River Mining Company,
West Mountain Mining District,
Utah Territory.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the laws of California, under which the Company is incorporated, and the By-Laws of the Company, there will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Secretary's Office (Telegraph Office) Great Salt Lake City, as many shares of the capital stock of the Company, standing in the names of the following persons, as will be necessary to pay all assessments due thereon, together with costs of advertising and sale:

No. No.	No. No.	Am't.
Cert's Bk rec. Am't.	Cert's Bk rec. Am't.	
Daniel McLean, 272	20	2,3,4,5,6 \$210 00
N. B. Eldred, 272	20	2,3,4,5,6 \$20 00
R. Washburn, 256	3	4,5,6 1 1/2
L. H. Willard, 265	1	4,5,6 1 1/2
unknown, 222, 220	7	17 00

By order of the Board of Trustees.

GEO. W. CARLETON,
Secretary.

Salt Lake City Sept. 5. '64.

The above sale is postponed to November 19th, next.

GEO. W. CARLETON, Secy.

The above sale is postponed until December 12th, 1864.

GEO. W. CARLETON,
Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 9th, '64.

BEFY COMPETITION,

in order to make room for more

GOODS ON THE ROAD.

Liberal advantages offered to

Country Dealers.

Remember the place

Local Matters.

THE ANARCHIST.—Conjectures and imaginings of the rebels, concerning the movements of Sherman and his columns, are numerous and slightly ludicrous. One day they say what they suppose is him and his invading forces, and send a messenger to ascertain if it be true; when, lo! he has suddenly disappeared! They understand that he has but the day before left that point and is marching triumphantly into their immediate vicinity. They erect breastworks, call out militia, and impress old men and small boys to defend their homes; but instead of seeing him enter their city, they receive a dispatch that he has, perhaps through fear of capitulation, taken another route. They order a corps to intercept his march in that direction, and just as they are made fully ready for their expedition they are told that he has halted his weary and fatigued troops for the winter, and that it is impossible for him to resume his tramp. One day Wheeler is whipped—the next it's a humbug. The telegraph conveys the glorious news to them that 2,000 Yankee cavalry have been killed in a "tremendous battle" to-day, and to-morrow one of their papers informs them there were but 150 Yankees engaged in the "skirmish." The Richmond press has him as fully on his way to the coast and that nothing can intercept his triumphant march. The Savannah Republican contends that he can never realize the object of his grand movement.

To sum up all, they are trembling with fear—their hopes of success are gone, and Sherman will beat them all.

We take pleasure in awarding praise when merited, and we have seen no performance on the boards of our Camp Theater more deserving of patronage than the one given by the "Union Varieties" on Thursday evening last.

To say that the programme was good—that the acting was first rate, and that the house was full, is no more than is just and due. The performance was opened with negro minstrelsy in which Billy Sheppard, as usual, stands unequalled, and his competitor G-e-e-m-e-s is fast becoming appreciated by our theater going public. The evening's entertainment closed with the farce of the "Limerick Boy"—Charley Smith doing "Paddy Miles" to the satisfaction of all. On the whole, the "Union Varieties" have opened well, and their efforts are worthy of patronage and cannot fail of meeting with success.

If a youth finds pleasure in intercourse with a gambler—caution him. If his inclinations direct him to the rum saloons—caution him. If his desires draw him into the company of lewd and profane men—caution him. If he naturally seeks the house of prostitution—caution him. If he is unmindful to neglectful of his parents—caution him. If he places no value upon money—caution him. If he delights in boasting of his merits—caution him. And, should all these be discerned in his nature—gentleness and moral sense will subdue and eventually effect a reformation sooner and more effectually than harsh censure, rebuke or the rod.

One of our Nevada exchanges protests against the enormous price of wood in that vicinity. But here, grumbling does no good—a man cannot warm his toes in his own house unless he parts with \$30 for a cord of wood, and he achieves wonders if he is made comfortable at that price. If his last stick is burned on a stormy day—to replace it he has to fork over \$35 and \$40; and should the vendor meet with the second party who offers him \$41—he gets the wood while the \$40 man has gone to his house for the money. A grave way of doing business they have in Utah surely.

THURS.—John Glidlersleeve, an employee in the Q. M. Department at this Post, having occasion to visit the city on Wednesday evening last, made the horse he was riding, fast at a fence in front of a house at which he was visiting—and while sitting at the window watching his animal—some person thoroughly versed in the art of "taking things," crept to his horse and loosing the girth of the saddle quietly took it into his care and keeping—leaving Johnny to return to Camp with his horse, bridle and blanket.

JOHN GLIDERSLEEVE, Q. M. O. L.

DIED.—In Hospital, of erysipelas, at Camp Douglas, U. T., William St. John, late of Company K, 3d Infantry, C. V., aged 36 years. [Michigan papers please copy.]

Mr. St. John was recently mustered out of service, was a member of Garrison Lodge No. 10, I. O. of G. T., and also of the Eure Council of Knights Templars; and was ever a strong and staunch advocate of the cause of Temperance. His remains were attended to the grave by the members of the Lodge yesterday at 3 o'clock, p. m.

THE ARRIVAL OF THOSE.—We were shown some fine specimens of gold bearing quartz from the Boise country a few days since and also a sketch of the mines in that vicinity, taken by the agent of a New York company, who is now on his way eastward. He informs us that he has also visited the Rush Valley mines, and is fully satisfied of their richness, and expressed the firm belief that eastern capitalists would be on the way hither early in the coming spring.

GOOD COMPANY.—There is no better way to test a man's general character than by the observation of the company with whom he associates—and the peculiar class which he aims to imitate, and with which he is in general mingling. This particular desire to become one of a certain circle is born in our natures, and to a greater or less degree grows with us; and as we approach the maturer age if strenuous efforts are not put forth to change those natural inclinations, they will follow us to eternity.

The sword presented to Col. Rob't Pollock by the men of his regiment (3d Infy, C. V.) at Camp Douglas, U. T., was recently exhibited in the show window of Wachhoist's Jewelry House in Sacramento, when it elicited not only admiration for its beauty of design and intrinsic value—but called forth praise for the Col. and the donors.

Good Templars can procure tickets for the Ball on Christmas Eve of the following persons:

D. Field, R. Powell, D. C. Dix and F. Livingston.

S. J. LEES,.....**E. SHOEBRIDGE.**
HURRAH
FOR THE
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!

LEES & SHOEBRIDGE,
Main Street,

SALT LAKE CITY.
Have just received from the East and opened

a Splendid Stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Embracing a full Stock of

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Oysters,
Fruit, Candies,

CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO,
CIGARS, FANCY PIPES,

Palm, German, Castile & Fancy Soap,

Notions, Dye Stuffs, Boots,

Shoes, Hats,

STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC.

—ALSO—

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS

E. N. B.—The Provision and General Outfitting Business will be conducted at the old stand of S. J. LEES, by the new firm.

—**19th next, December 23d—**

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT.

(On the San Francisco plan.)

South west corner, Main & 2d Sts.

SALT LAKE CITY.

STEELE, ROGERS & CO., Proprietors.

We are now prepared to accommodate all

those who extend to us their patronage.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

From 5 1/2 A. M. to 9 1/2 P. M. Our tables will be

always supplied with the

Best the Market Affords.

Ball parties accommodated on the shortest notice.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL.

State Street, Salt Lake City.

One and a half blocks south of Theater.

THE subscriber having leased, re-modeled and fitted up in good style the house of E. M. Cast, is now fully prepared to accommodate any number of guests with first class

Boarding and Lodging.

The table will be always supplied with the

Best the market affords.

Please rooms, clean and comfortable

bedrooms.

McMASTERS & MASON,

Proprietors.

SWANEE, OH!

THE undersigned will attend to the cleaning

of chimneys at the shortest possible notice.

Orders left at the second house east of 10th

W. M. GARDNER,

will immediately attend to,

WILLIAM GARDNER.

GILBERT & SONS,

MAIN STREET, next to Salt Lake House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRAPERY

GROCERIES, HAT, BANDS, SOAPS, ETC.

Provisions,

Clothing,

Hardware,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Stationery,

School Books,

MAIN STREET, YARD.

All kinds Preserves, Pick and Canned Fruits.

Coats,

Pants,

Vests,

Hats,

Caps,

Boots,

Shoes,

Gloves,

Handk'fs,

DRY GLOVE & HAT STALL.

And a Splendid Assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MAIN STREET.

Also: a large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

MAIN STREET, YARD.

Dry Goods;

DRAPERY

Consisting of

DRAPERY

Silks,

Lawn,

Cambrics,

Calicos,

Check,

Chambrays,

Flannels,

Shawls,

Ribbons,

Baices,

Hose,

DRAPERY STALL.

And a well selected assortment of

Fancy, and Toilet Articles,

DRAPERY

Such as

DRAPERY

Hair Brushes,

Tooth Brushes,

Flesh Brushes,

Nail Brushes,

DRAPERY Coarse and

Fine Combs,

DRAPERY

And a Choice Selection of

DRAPERY

Pomade and Perfumery.

DRAPERY

Call and examine our goods before purchasing

DRAPERY

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